

SPORTS

UNIVERSIAD GAINING MOMENTUM



Anna Dmiltenko, at the USSR, women's foil winner, giving autographs. Mikail Saladze, also of the USSR (top), was the gold medalist.

The USSR and Romanian gymnasts were the best to win medals at the 11th World Student Games now under way in Romania.

Yuri Korolyev, 18, from Vladiivostok, and Kurt Sitter, 21, from Bucharest, shared the overall title—each totaling 57.95 points. Arthur Akoyan, Iran, Yerevan, was third.

Romania won the team title with 173.50 points and the USSR ran up with 172.95.

The USSR women's team, led by Svetla Zakharenko, came 1.8 points behind the winning Ra-

mian squad led by many-time Olympic titleholder Nadia Comaneci. Nadia also won the individual title, scoring a full ten points in the horse vault and floor exercises. Zakharenko placed second.

Moscow Olympic winner and world champion Vladimira Savchenko, from Kiev, won the foil tournament. Interestingly enough, in the crucial bout he faced Romanian Petru, whom he had also defeated at the recent world championship.

Anna Dmiltenko, 20, from Kiev, provided quite a stir win-

ning the women's individual foil title. According to 1980 Olympic titleholder Pascale Trinquet, France, all top world competitors entered the Universiad women's foil tournament. In the final bout, Dmiltenko downed Romanian Aurora Dan. Flora Chaldayeva, from Moscow, placed third, while Trinquet was eighth.

The wrestlers from Tbilisi, Tema Kazaishvili and Mikail Saladze won gold medals, while Tamara Arshava, from Krasnodar, Kamila Fakollini, from Tashkent, and Mikheil Prokudin, from Minsk, captured silver awards.

Silver medals also went to Nadezhda Vlasogradova (pentathlon), Dmitry Shkarupin (400 m hurdles), and Olga Zolotaryova (100 m sprint). Olympic titleholder Liudmila Kacutusyte and silver winner Atsas Misakov were third in the women's and men's 100 m breast-stroke. Track-and-fielders Olga Divine and Olga Naumova were third in the 1,500 m and 100 m.

Every day the Universiad favorites play "Gaudeteamus Igitur" in honor of the victorious athletes.

GEORGIA TAKES ALL



Georgia has produced quite a laurel at the recent national pentathlon championship, capturing both the individual and team titles.

Igor Bryzgalov, 25, was the top entrant to amass 5,453 points, ahead of Moscowite Igor Kolupansky (5,429) and Valentin Rogov from Byelorussia (5,409).

Dryzgalov is totally devoted to pentathlon, which he has practised for seven years now. Earlier he was a swimmer, which helped him a lot in pentathlon competitions but shooting invariably let him down. This time he set his personal best record at 195 points and improved his best marks in all the other events: 100 m, the high jump.

Olympic winners Anatoly Styrrost from Tajikistan and Yevgeny Lipayev from the Russian Federation totalled 5,109 and 5,295 points respectively. Styrrost twisted a leg on the first day during the fencing tournament, while Lipayev is only on his way to achieving top shape for the world championship due on September 7-12, in Zatorze Gora, Poland.

Igor Bryzgalov, national pentathlon titlist, in action.

Claudia Kohde, 17, of the FRG, won the female singles title.

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By air - from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

CONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEGUN ON THE FIRST PHASE OF A NEW AQUEDUCT FOR TALLINN, WHICH WILL DELIVER FRESH WATER TO THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL FROM LAKE CHUDSKOYE. It is hoped new aqueduct will solve the problem of providing the ailing city with drinking water.

THE TAJIK AIRLINE AUTHORITY HAS MADE ITS DISCARDED AIRLINES AVAILABLE

FOR USE BY CHILDREN. In Kurgan-Tyube, Leningrad, Dushanbe and other Tadjik cities these big planes have been converted for use as cinemas, museums and children's clubs. Here children will meet famous pilots and be given lectures on the achievements of Soviet aviation and on the exploration of space.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH OF ISVETITSKHOVELI IN MISKhetA, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, its original architecture, ornamented facade and very high standard of masonry made it one of the best architectural creations of the early Middle Ages.

INFORMATION

No. 60 (272), AUGUST 1-3, 1981

Price 5 kopeks



The march of solidarity with the inmates of Ulster prisons, which started out from the town of Newry, Northern Ireland, has recently ended in Dublin.

In the photo: The column of marchers to the streets of Dublin.

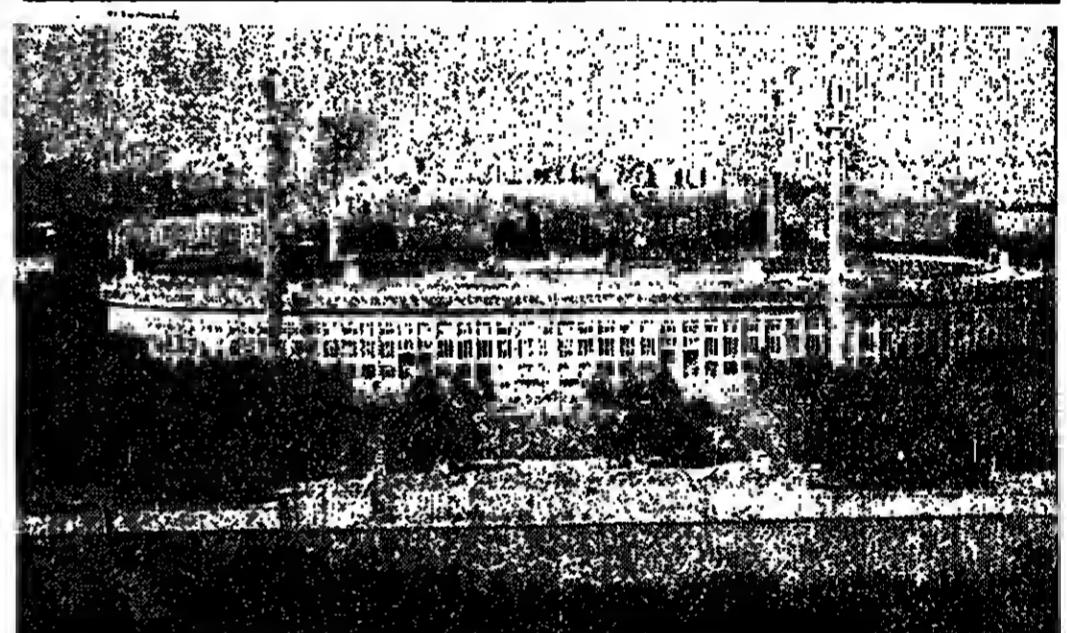
SOME RESULTS OF THE MADRID CONFERENCE

Madrid. Considerable progress has been achieved at the Madrid Conference on security and cooperation in Europe over a whole series of clauses of major importance to be included in the final act, said head of the Soviet delegation and USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs L. Il'yichov. He was addressing the last plenary meeting of the conference, excluding the issue of application of the trust-building measures and of a venue and date for the conference.

The Soviet representative also analyzed the results of

work aimed at a conference on military doctrine and disarmament in Europe. He stressed that a tangible move forward had been made in this direction. Il'yichov said that preliminary agreement had virtually been reached on all the main items of the conference, excluding the issue of the areas of application of the trust-building measures and of a venue and date for the conference.

To our regret, said the Soviet representative, this just approach based on equality, which is the only acceptable approach in relations between sovereign states, is persistently ignored by some Western delegations.



FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN EUROPE

In Moscow, the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has held a meeting dedicated to the sixth anniversary of the European Conference in Helsinki. The meeting was addressed by the Conference's Chairman Alexei Chilikov, who is also Chairman of the Soviet Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his speech Chilikov noted that in view of the now and dangerous tensions emerging in Europe, it was necessary to re-double efforts to achieve implementation of one of the most important provisions of the Helsinki Final Act—namely to make the results of the conference effective and, thereby, to expand and deepen the process of detente.

The meeting called for greater activity to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war, to achieve implementation of one of the most important provisions of the Helsinki Final Act—namely to make the results of the conference effective and, thereby, to expand and deepen the process of detente.

OPPOSITION TO ISRAEL COSTS U.S. AMBASSADOR HIS JOB

Teheran. Speaking to parliament about the circumstances surrounding the escape to France of former President Bani-Sadr, deputy of the Iranian parliament Ayatollah Khalikhanli accused the Iranian Prime Minister M. Rajai, recently elected the country's president, of dangerous negligence. Addressing the parliament, Khalikhanli said the Iranian government "was not in control of the country's Air Force".

Bani-Sadr left the country from No. 1 airbase aboard a military plane. The people cannot forgive such negligence, the deputy stated. He demanded that the government consider the activities of the French Embassy in Teheran in the light of France's refusal to grant Iran's demands that Bani-Sadr be extradited.

Paris. The French Foreign Relations Ministry has issued a statement which says that Bani-

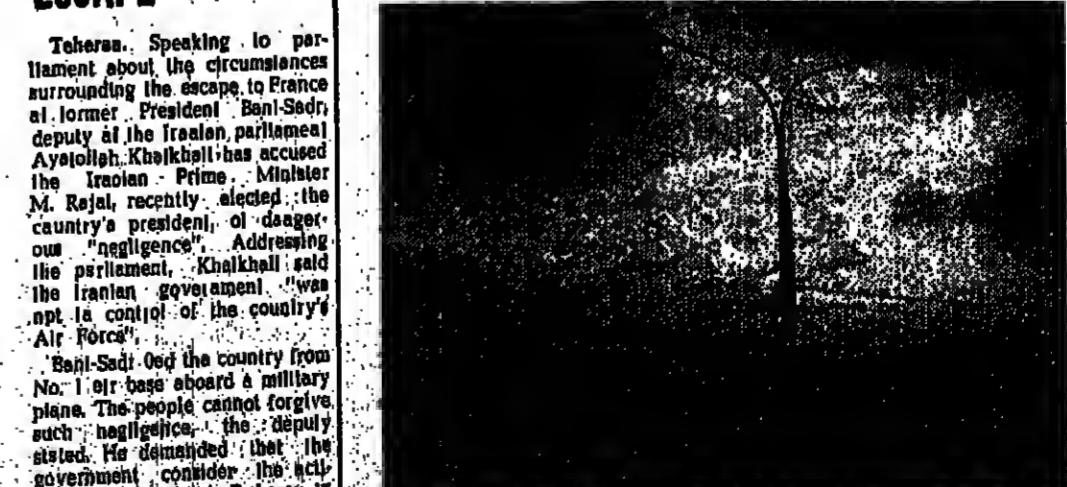
IN THE WAKE OF BANI-SADR'S ESCAPE

Any Muscovite questioned about his or her favorite stadium would unhesitatingly name the Luzhniki. The Lenin Central Stadium, the biggest in the country, built back in 1956 on the banks of the Moskva River in a location called Luzhniki, cele-

brated its 25th anniversary on July 31.

The "town of health", as it is known among Muscovites, is intrinsically linked with the advancement of sport in the country. The areas have hosted

(Continued on page 8)



TWO MINUTES WITHOUT THE SUN

Soviet and foreign astronomers gathered to watch the total eclipse of the sun which took place over the Soviet Union on July 31. A total eclipse is a rare event. This time it was seen by thousands of people in many regions of this country. The Moon overshadowed the Sun for a period of one and half to two minutes.

Photo by Ilya Grabovskiy

THE WORLD

COUP D'ETAT IN GAMBIA

Dakar. Radio Comiba has reported that in a coup d'état all power in the West African state has been assumed by a neutral revolutionary council, led by opposition leader Kalki Sambé Sanyang. The council includes three military and nine civilians. All of the coup leaders are members of the Revolutionary Socialist Party at Comiba, which operated underground.

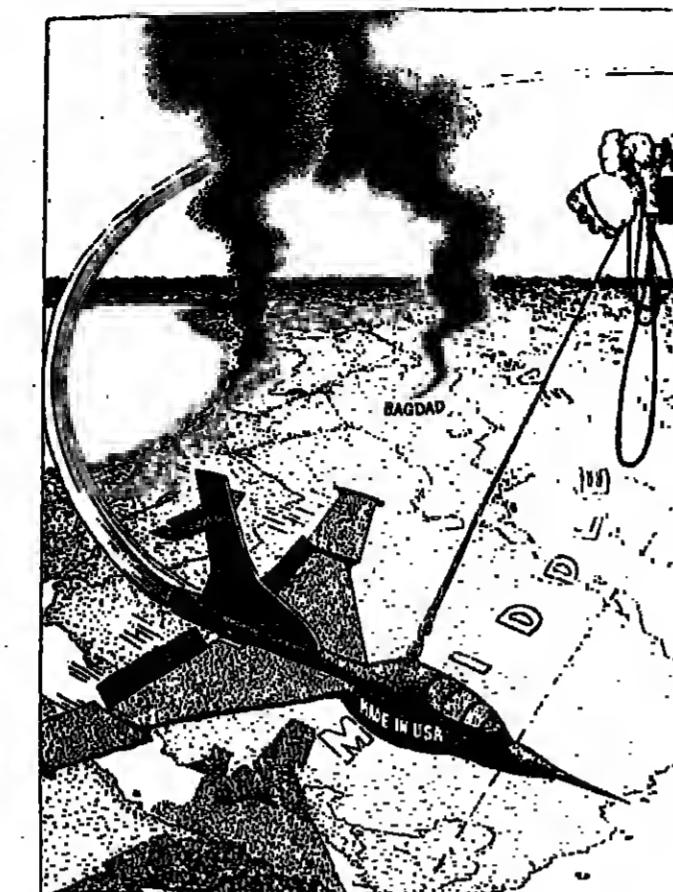
The coup, it has been further disclosed, was staged by the 500-strong gendarmerie, the only military formation in the country. The constitution has been suspended, the parliament dissolved, and a ban signed on the activities of all political parties.

At the time of the coup, former President D. Jawa was

In London where he had arrived for the wedding ceremony of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

Dakar. France Presse reports that last night Senegalese troops were able to Comiba. Quoting reliable sources, the agency indicates that military transport planes made several flights to Banjul, the Gambian capital, which is now a scene of battles.

Laydon. France Presse reports that Gambia's High Commissioner (ambassador) in the UK has declared that the Senegalese troops were sent to Gambia at President Jaxara's personal request and in accordance with the agreement on military assistance concluded by Gambia and Senegal last year.



The radius of action of the Israeli air force. Drawing by G. Tonello

SOUTH AFRICANS INVADE ANGOLA

Luanda. South African troops stormed in Namibia capturing a number of towns and villages, according to a communiqué issued by the Angolan Defence Ministry and published in the newspaper "A Jonal de Angola".

During this large-scale operation, one infantry brigade, two battalions of marines and South African sabers, and a mechanized battalion supported

by artillery, planes and helicopters occupied some settlements. One village has been completely destroyed. The invaders are setting up embassies, destroying Angolan vehicles and killing civilian targets along a number of roads. In the South Angolan provinces of Cunene, etc. At the same time, a mechanized infantry battalion is advancing north towards the town of Cuvelai, 200 km from the Namibian border.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANG WIPE OUT

Kabul. According to a spokesman for the armed forces of Afghanistan, military units, military academy cadets and voluntary detachments for the defense of the revolution, backed by the local people, have eliminated a counterrevolutionary gang of Indian mercenaries in the area of Paghman, outside

the Afghan capital. Having entrenched themselves in a large mountainous region the bandits had tried to disorganize the life of the community by carrying out a merciless policy of terror and killings. During the clean-up operation hundreds of them were killed and many surrendered.

VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

A HORSE AT A WATERING PLACE OR A POSTSCRIPT TO REAGAN'S LETTER

On July 17, US President Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The newspapers carried extracts from it on July 24.

Reagan wrote the letter shortly before he was to meet Schmidt in Ottawa. He could, therefore, have just communicated the contents of his letter to the FRG chancellor in words. Instead of writing to him about it, or obviously could have used the telephone.

This unusual resort to the apostrophe form was chosen to give additional weight to what Reagan was to say to Schmidt: what is written down, it will be there for ever.

The president wrote that he would start talks with the Soviet Union somewhere between mid-November and Christmas. Nothing was said in the letter as to why America was unwilling to start talks immediately. Meanwhile Schmidt announced in a US TV interview that he would have been much happier had the talks started earlier.

If you recall, at first, the new American Administration wanted no talks but a war of words—and this, indeed, it started. Moscow ignored the challenge and responded at the 26th CPSU Congress with an invitation to dialogue. A responsible approach to the future of the world is here opposed to irresponsible play with that same future.



Gennady GERASIMOV

The newspapers highlighted a remarkable passage from the president's letter: on the subject of talks he asked that only statements emanating from himself and State Secretary Alexander Haig be believed and that all conflicting statements by other US officials be ignored. Way back the Bible posed the question: if the blade of the trumpet sounds unconvincing, who will be ready to get ready for battle? Haig and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger keep on issuing conflicting statements, who will be able to put an end to the real thrust of US foreign policy?

It would appear then that Reagan's letter was written to order, and it was not for nothing that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the hope it would have an influence on public opinion, not only in the FRG, but in Europe in general. America would like to use its promises concerning the talks to take the wind out of the sails of the protest movement against the replacement of US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

One could speculate that in writing his letter Reagan was guided by tactical, rather than by considerations of principle. Schmidt has staked his political future on the implementation of both aspects of so-called dual NATO decision on bringing the alliance's forces up to strength and then on starting talks. As we know, the first aspect is being acted upon, the Chinese section in Manila, meanwhile, are being blocked and a wide-scale protest movement is now gaining momentum in Western Europe. Schmidt's own optimistic predictions that Washington had been intending to start talks in April, for instance, he claimed that they had been set back by the attempt on Reagan's life, have been contradicted by the general public statement that there was no need to rush things.

Being a political move, Reagan's letter is also an indicator of what Europe could really do and what it could not. According to "The Financial Times", you can take a horse to a watering place, and the West Europeans managed to convince Reagan on the subject of medium-range missile links. But to make the horse drink the water is a different kettle of fish.

Plot to provoke unrest uncovered by Indian police

Delhi. The Indian police has uncovered a plot to provoke clashes between religious communities during the approaching Muslim holiday of Id al-Fitr. The PII news agency reports the arrest in Delhi of a certain Ali Mohammed, the leader of a gang of hired hoodlums. Under interrogation, Mohammed admitted that in exchange for a large sum of money he had been told by reactionary terrorist organizations to provoke unrest by the use of arms and explosives.

A PROGRAMME TO STABILIZE THE POLISH ECONOMY

Warsaw. The Main Board of Statistics has published a report on the socio-economic situation in Poland for the first six months of 1981. The report notes that in the social sector of production industrial output went down by 12.5 per cent in money terms, as compared with the first six months of last year. Especially noticeable is the fall in the extraction of coal and steel in the production of steel cast-rolled metal.

The PAP news agency has indicated the government programme to overcome the crisis and to stabilize the national economy.

As outlined in this programme, there is to be a comprehensive restructuring of industry in order to save energy and energy costs. Coal extraction is given special prominence in the programme and the industry is to receive new equipment and spare parts to boost coal extraction.

The Polish government is of the opinion that a policy return is the only way to achieve a quick improvement in the market situation and to overcome the current sharp downturn.

THE MYSTERY OF TRIAD

Manila. The capital of the Philippines is now a major center for the buying and smuggling of foreign currency, mainly US dollars, which secretly find their way into Hong Kong and are later used in smuggling operations or shipped to China. This racket is protected, according to the "Times Journal" newspaper, by an international Chinese mafia—the Triad secret society.

It is the other way round with Washington, which has been continuously issuing "counterfeit signals": so goes the current phrase. On the one hand, the president said he was quite willing to start talks; on the other, American officials cited a host of outstanding preliminary matters and the need to implement a range of preconditions. These "matters" include securing for America a "position of strength" at future talks, which is, of course, tantamount to their failure because the Soviet Union will only sit back on equal footing. The "preconditions" are linked with the "reception centre".

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BUSINESS

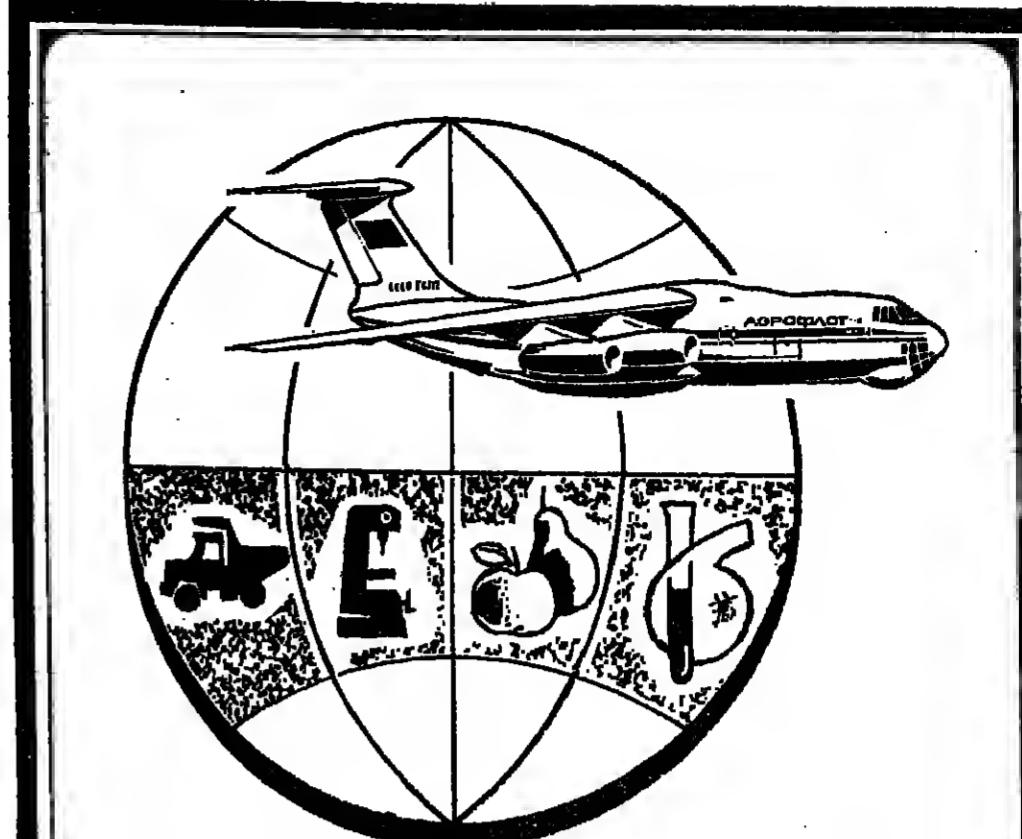
MONTEDISON SETS LONG-RANGE COOPERATION TARGETS

The implementation of the second and general agreement between Montedison and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in connection with the current Soviet five-year plan (1981-1985) is the main reason that has brought the Montedison management to Moscow, says Pasquale Landolfi, director-general for foreign relations, to an "MNF" correspondent. Pasquale also mentioned that an agreement signed last year stipulates Montedison's participation in the construction of seven chemical plants in the Soviet Union on a compensatory basis.

The conclusion of the 1980 general agreement follows in the wake of the successful implementation of the general agreement for 1973. Montedison was the first Western company to conclude a compensation deal. The deal was so successful that the company built nine chemical plants.

Montedison wants to build up long-range business ties with Soviet organizations based on the USSR five-year plans, said Landolfi.

He also pointed out that in 1980 a cash流 exchange of chemical products to a sum of 200 million dollars, excluding equipment and other non-chemical goods, had been achieved. The Soviet Union is now Montedison's largest customer and there are hopes of achieving a further increase in deliveries.



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Contacts and contracts

Bulgarian shipyards in Ruse. This 5,000-tonne ship will go to its port of call—Astrakhan (lower reaches of the Volga). The new tanker has been handed to the citizens.

On the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Sumitomo Group, Japan, have signed a protocol extending their previous cooperation agreement.

An information centre of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been opened in the capital of Mali. It will inform the Malian businessmen with Soviet export capabilities.

RACING

Ippodromo (22 Begovaya St).
2-Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

Two traditional prizes will be competed for on Sunday: the "Selskaya Zhivnya" newspaper's prize and the students' prize.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhniki), 1—International friendly meeting. USSR national v Madrid Atlético, 7 p.m.

Alajuela, a winner of the Cup Holders Cup, is one of the strongest European club teams.

CYCLING

Olympic Circuit in Krylatskoye (Metro Molodoyechnaya, Bus 229), 1, 2—international tournaments. Both days 5 p.m.

WEATHER

August 1-3

Moscow, city and region, no dramatic change to weather. Temperature: 15°-20°C at night, and 25°-30°C during the day.

Tropical cyclone Odessa originated in the Western Pacific on July 28, reached southern Japan on July 30, causing downpours in some places. Now it is heading to Korea. The wind velocity in cyclone eye is 25-40 mph.

SPUTNIK ON THE GROUND

The United Nations describes travelling as an essential human activity which deserves approval and encouragement from all peoples and governments. Apart from tourism, the Soviet Union has another travel agency, the

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accessible to the young, Sputnik provides a 50 per cent discount on railway tickets and hotel accomodation, and a 30 per cent discount on air tickets between October 1 and April 25 every year.

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Tourists from Britain being received by members of the Garyanka ethnographical ensemble from the Ukraine.

Information No. 60, 1981

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UNIVERSIAD COMES TO A CLOSE



The USSR team did excellently in the just finished Universiad in Romania, which lasted nearly two weeks. They totalled 110 medals—38 gold, 37 silver and 35 bronze, and were first in the team scoring. Second placed Romania took 30 gold, 17 silver and 20 bronze medals, and the USA, which ran up at the last Universiad, came third this time with 29 gold, 18 silver and nine bronze awards. Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia also won gold medals, and Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland and Yugoslavia captured silver and bronze awards.

The biggest contribution to the team's success was made by the track-and-field squad which won 11 titles and swimming and Greco-Roman wrestling teams, which totalled ten titles each. Nikolai Ryshchenko, head of the Soviet delegation, told a TASS correspondent:

The Soviet multinational team included entrants from 79 colleges in 58 towns and cities in 14 Union republics, among them senior apportionments, Moscow Olympic titlists and medalists, many of whom won Universiad titles, too.

Among them are swimmers Lina Kachushina and Arsen Mysakov, athletes Tatjana Kolpakova, Viktor Markin and Dainis Kule, wrestlers Anatoli Belanovszky and Ilya Matko, leucer Vladimír Smirnov and gymnast Svetlana Zakharenko. The women's basketball team deserves praise, too. The real hero was Moscow Olympic winter Sergei Pesezko, from Kiev, who won three gold medals. Some real discoveries

A scene from the final game between the USSR and US women's basketball teams, which brought the former the gold awards. ■ Vladimir Balina [below] defeated Clark Davis, of Canada, to win the 80 kg free style division.

Photos: Angarsk-TASS

of the Universiad were his teammates Sergei Zabolotov, from Tashkent, gymnast Yuri Korolyov, from Vladivostok, and wrestler Vagab Kazakov, from Kazakhstan.

The success at the Universiad is rooted in the mass training of our student sportsmen, he said. Over half a million high school and college students achieve the ratings of mass sports categories every year, and hundreds of thousands of college students build up their health in the summer sports camp.

At the same time, Ryshchenko noted, the Universiad sharpened up the sports we are doing not too well in, like volleyball, water polo and fencing.

Taking leave of Bucharest, the participants and guests said: till we meet at the Universiad-82, which is scheduled for July 1-11, in Edmonton, Canada. The 1982 winter Universiad will be held in Sochi.

Commenting on the Universiad, Primo Nebolo, President

of the International Federation of University Sports, emphasized their good organization.

The Bucharest Universiad was an important stage in the advancement of university sports, he said. I would like to stress the general high level of achievements, especially in track and field and swimming, and this was due in large measure to the participation of many leading world athletes and primarily Moscow Olympic titlists and medalists.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

Ates Bauman, 17, of Canada, competing in an international meet in Heidelberg, the FRC, has set a new world record of 2 min 02.70 sec in the 200 m medley. The former record of 2 min 03.24 sec was set by American Bill Barrett.

CAC ICE HOCKEY TEAM BOUND FOR ITALY

On August 4, the Central Army Club will fly from Moscow to Milan-Vel Gardena, Italy, for the finals of the Europa Winners' Cup tournament.

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37 MILLION PARTICIPANTS IN ONE CONTEST

There were many records set and new names emerged in the finals of the 16th All-Union Spartakiad of schoolchildren, which lasted for three and a half weeks in the splendid sports facilities in Lithuanian cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda and Trakai, said Fyodor Shlystko, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Spartakiad, Deputy Minister of Education of the USSR. Over 6,500 budding competitors from hundreds of towns and villages across the Soviet Union competed in 22 sports. Its main feature is the main record of the Spartakiad, he stressed. It is also gratifying that many awards were won by such republics as Moldavia, Kirghizia and Tajikistan, which earlier did not boast outstanding sporting achievements.

Most of the Spartakiad records were broken, he emphasized, and there were some world-class marks set, for instance by Aksel Burzulov, from Vilnius, and Larisa Delokan, from Tashkent, both 16, and Uzbek cyclist Yevgeny Ivanov.

Cyanocti Venere Zaripova, from Tashkent, 16, captured five gold awards, more than anyone else.

The first such tournament was held 27 years ago in Leningrad, and many of the competitors have since become Olympic, world and European champions among them Valery Bozov, Irina Kellman, Galina Prozumenshchikova, Lyudmila Kondratyeva, Nelli Kim, Nikolai Andrianov, and the list goes on and on.

The current fixture features a large and diverse cultural programme as the participants were given an opportunity to find out more about different republics, territories and cities.

The next Spartakiad will be held in Kishinev.



Venere Zaripova.
Photo by Alexei Gorunov

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THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS TOTE UP RESULTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1981:

● THE GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT AGAINST THE SAME PERIOD FOR LAST YEAR WAS 3.6 PER CENT IN KAZAKHSTAN, 3.2 PER CENT IN GEORGIA, AND 2.6 PER CENT IN LATVIA.

● LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY ROSE BY 3.6 PER CENT IN GEORGIA, AND 2.9 PER CENT IN LATVIA.

● THE TOTAL AREA SOWN UNDER CROPS IN LATVIA AMOUNTED TO 1,602,000 HECTARES. IN KAZAKHSTAN, THE INCREMENT ON FIXED ASSETS AMOUNTS TO 2,100 MILLION ROUBLES.

These figures are quoted from reports issued by statistical boards in the constituent republics.

INFORMATION

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Price 5 kopeks

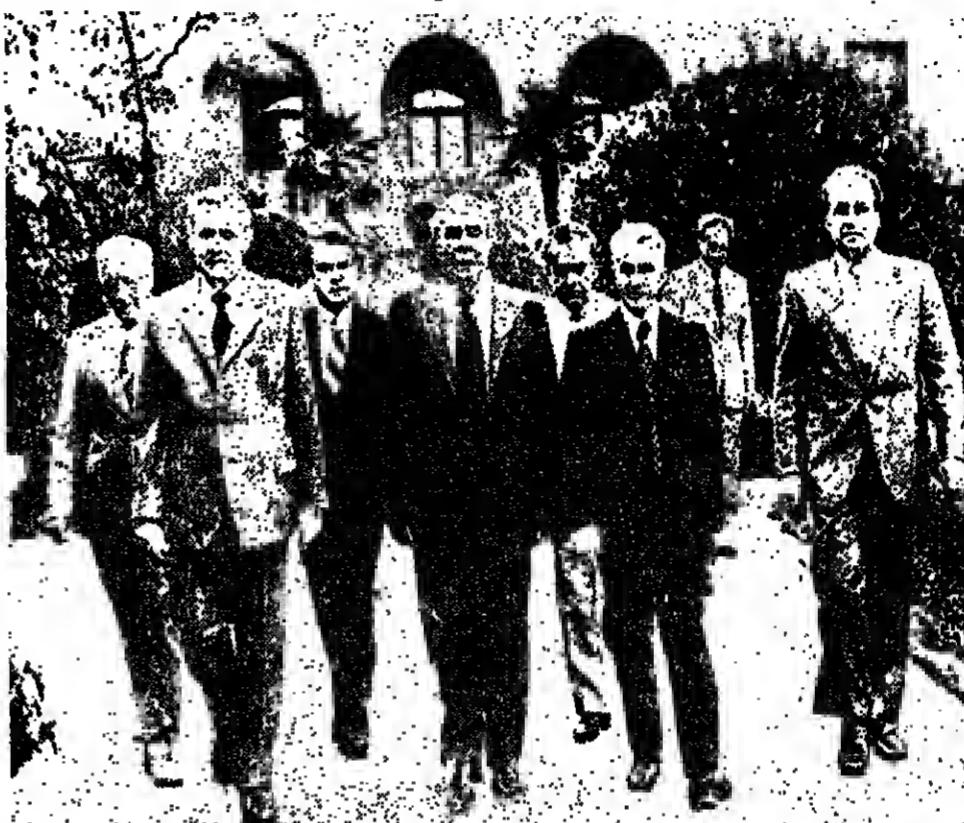
LEONID BREZHNEV AND NICOLAE CEASESCU MEET IN THE CRIMEA

Leonid BREZHNEV has had a meeting with Nicolae CEASESCU, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic (RSR) in the Crimea.

During the meeting the two leaders paid much attention to major factors in Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

They also discussed urgent international issues. It was stressed that the present determination in the world situation affects the interests of all countries and continents.

NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe leads to further escalation in the arms race. It lays a heavy burden on the shoulders of nations and hinders them from creative activity and from solving urgent problems. At present all foreign policies should aim to secure the balanced and responsible approach of governments to the limitation and ending of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, as well as at achieving con-



fidence-building measures and dialogue in the military sphere. The USSR and Romania firmly support complete and unconditional adherence to the principles and agreements reached during the historic meeting of Helsinki, at present celebrating its sixth anniversary. The two statesmen expressed the hope that the states which have signed the Final Act will do all they can to ensure that, when the Madrid follow-up meeting resumes its deliberations after the recess, it may reach agree-

ment on the development of relations between the participating countries, on convening a European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament, and on ensuring the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki.

POLISH SEJM APPROVES GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Warsaw. The deputies of the Polish Sejm (parliament) have discussed the government programme for overcoming the crisis stabilizing the country's economy. They have approved pertinent measures submitted by the Council of Ministers. The Sejm has also made some changes in its composition of the government appointing J. Obornyak, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and C. Kiszkowski Minister of the Interior.

A senior Chinese defence official had been due to come to Washington this month to follow up Mr Haig's Peking trip, but his visit would now be delayed until September, the official said.

Asked whether the Chinese official would return to Peking with contracts to buy US weapons, the official said: "No; but I think he will go back with an understanding of what we are prepared to offer".

THREE TITLES FOR SOVIET ROWER

Three Olympic winner Vlادимир Парфенович, from Minsk, has captured three gold medals at the current world kayak championship in Nottingham, Britain. In the two days of racing he won the 500 m single kayak and was joined by Sergei Sapegin from Tula, who also won the 1,000 m and 200 m events. Both rowers were moved to the top of the podium in their respective events in the 1980 Olympic performance.

In all the USSR took six gold, four silver and two bronze awards.

An exhibition, "The Ethnography and Art of Oceania" has opened at the Museum of the Art of Oriental Peoples in Moscow.

Tools, hunting weapons, ritual objects, embossed ceramics, ornaments and objects made of seashells are on view.

Paris-Prague Press — TASS

Sengalese troops in

Gambia

have joined

the

whole of the Gambian capital, except its suburb of Bakau, with the use of tanks and anti-aircraft fire.

Leeds, England — TASS

Senegalese President Abdou

Diouf has visited a great

ceremony in Dakar, the Senegalese capital, to mark the

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THE WORLD

Babruk KARMA
urges support for
National
Patriotic Front

Kabul. Speaking at a recent Muslim holiday here, Babruk Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, stressed, according to the Babruk news agency, that the Afghan people are celebrating the birthday in the midst of their struggle against the enemies of the April Revolution. The best sons and daughters of Afghanistan are abiding their blood fighting the atrocity of imperialist, Chinese, reactionaries and regional reaction. Karmal called on all Afghans to condemn the treacherous and bandit forces from the sacred land of Afghanistan. He urged all Muslims to back the recently formed National Patriotic Front to fight for the progress of their country within the ranks of this public and political organization. No one has any doubt, Karmal emphasized, of the real goals of the so-called fighters for Islam, who kill children and old men, students and teachers, and burn down schools and mosques. They aim to plunge the country into chaos and hold back its advancement, he charged.



Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

SADAT OFF TO AMERICA

Washington. After leaving London, President Sadat of Egypt, will proceed to the American capital where he is due to arrive on August 4, for an official visit. The main aim of this visit will be talks with President Reagan on military and economic cooperation. "The Washington Post" is at the opinion that Sadat wants to ensure the continuation of American economic assistance and the hosting of military deliveries.

Terrorists

arrested in Istanbul

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"To El Salvador, the government has not only ceased to guarantee the security and civil rights of its citizens, but has itself turned terrorist... Delinques are systematically tortured and their families are subject to cruel reprisals. Young people, in particular, are the targets of the junta's policy of terror; the belief is that, if you are young, you are potentially dangerous."

(From "Der Spiegel", FRG)

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHOPOROV

IN WHOSE NAME ARE THE 'HAWKS' SPEAKING?

On one and the same day a group of US Congressmen and 22 British MPs, trade unionists and scholars criticized the "cold war" direction of US foreign policy. The American public, said Congressman J. Conyers, demands an end to insane escalation of the arms race. An open letter, addressed by British public figures to President Reagan, stressed the imperative of urgent disarmament talks between America and the Soviet Union.

It is no longer a question of a voice crying in the wilderness, but a mighty roar loud enough to make itself heard by both the architects of American strategy and those who still believe in such strategies. It seems to me that there are now three major political forces in the West—Washington, NATO officials and the International public—all with increasingly clearly drawn positions. While America is pushing for confrontation with the East, and its allies (despite criticism of both "hawk" and "dove" classifications) with its usual stiff backs to its official line, the public projects more and more vigorously "doveish" attempts to bury disputes.

The anti-war movement has a genuinely popular nature, uniting people of most varied political and religious persuasions, including Social-Democrats, Liberals, Democratic Christians and Communists, youth, women's and religious organizations. The dove is even being joined by members of social groups who only recently, as a rule, would have given their unreserved backing to official policy.

Statements made by a number of forcibly or voluntarily retired NATO military from different countries have given rise to lively comment. But what is the real cause of the current wave of protest against Washington's militarily omnibus? Obviously people see that America is gradually pushing the world closer to nuclear disaster. It should be borne in mind moreover that the American "hawks" speak on behalf of those who benefit from the arms race and would like to dictate terms both to their partners and to the Soviet Union.

At a recent press conference given by J. Luns, the NATO Secretary-General was asked to comment on the fact that a cover

DIALOGUE OF THE 'DEAF'

Mohammad Ali Radjai has been confirmed as new President of Iran by the country's leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, according to Chairman of the Iranian Parliament A. A. Khoshroo-Rai Sardari.

M. A. Radjai was born in 1933 in Kazvin in north-western Iran. In 1950 he graduated from a teacher's training college and later taught in a school. He took to politics in 1963, joining the Movement for Freedom organization. In 1974 and 1978 Radjai was arrested by SAVAK and served jail sentences.

The meeting in Cancun turned to be a dialogue of the "deaf". The United States and other Western countries demonstrated once again their absolute unwillingness to heed the demands of developing states which press for establishment of a new fair international economic order.

FACTS and EVENTS

An official decree published in Manila on the "separation of powers" of the president and prime minister of the Philippines virtually gives supreme power to President F. Marcos, who is now both head of state and top executive authority.

The World Peace Council has condemned the aggression carried out by the South African racists against Angola. According to its statement, Pretoria has not given up its intention to overthrow the legitimate government of the people of Angola and to eliminate what has been won in the revolution.

Police in Colombia have discovered a gang trading in children. In the space of five years they sold 500. The gang's members, "chillane", were wealthy Americans. To date the police have only managed to trace 40 boys and girls. Only few of the children were sold with their parents' consent. The others "simply disappeared".

Future would have fallen victim to Moscow's propagandistic bait! What we are witnessing is people's realisation of the real cause of tension in the world. People are rejecting the role of "nuclear lego", which Washington has prepared for them. They want to preserve all the positive developments in international relations, brought about by detente. This is precisely what arouses Washington's ire. Seeking to smear the anti-war activists America charges them with playing into the Russian hand.

The New York Daily News argues that the Soviet peace proposals are aimed to convince America's European allies that the Russians are really sensible and peaceful people. And many Europeans, they add, are ready to swallow the hook and sinker. According to this paper, just as for the quarters on behalf of which it speaks, Moscow's actions are dangerous ploys and Western Europe has fallen into the Soviet trap.

Statesmen made by a number of forcibly or voluntarily retired NATO military from different countries have given rise to lively comment. But what is the real cause of the current wave of protest against Washington's militarily omnibus? Obviously people see that America is gradually pushing the world closer to nuclear disaster. It should be borne in mind moreover that the American "hawks" speak on behalf of those who benefit from the arms race and would like to dictate terms both to their partners and to the Soviet Union.

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WHO IS WHO

THE WORLD

The recent decision of the US Administration to resume shipments of F-16 fighter bombers to Israel, thus encouraging it to new aggressive acts against the Arab countries in the region, has aroused the indignation of the world public. In the photo: a batch of F-16s at a New Hampshire air base ready for shipment to Israel.

Photo AP-TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

Zimbabwe and Namibia have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. It was announced by W. Mengwende, Zimbabwe's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The FRG and Japan have signed an agreement on the joint development of technologies for magnetic cushion transport in major cities. Passenger cars "glide" along a monorail producing much less vibration and noise and can travel speeds of up to 100 km/h.

Recent floods in the Shuchan Province of China resulted in the deaths of 753 people, injured more than 28 thousand and left 1.3 million homeless. These facts were disclosed during a discussion of the current situation pertaining to the area held by the Chinese Council of State. The floods have also damaged crops over an area of more than 600,000 hectares completely destroying them over one-sixth of this territory.

BELIZ SOON

TO BE INDEPENDENT

Belizian Beliz will be proclaimed independent on September 21 this year. G. Price, the Prime Minister of Britain's last colony in Latin America, announced recently.

The Panamanian President Arias Rojo has announced that the State Council and the HQ of the National Guard are to hold an emergency meeting to discuss the situation in the country following Gao Torrijos' death.

Under the agreement, Britain will assume responsibility for the country's foreign policy and national security. A contingent of nearly two thousand British soldiers will remain stationed in Belize for an indefinite period to ensure security.

PEOPLE

If you ask a housewife about the number of recipes she knows she will probably name 20 or 30. But T. Mutevelyan, from the Yugoslav city of Novi Sad, remembers how to cook 10,000 different dishes. This 48-year-old "doctor of culinary science" as he is often called, has worked at major restaurants in 36 countries all over the world.

Many newspapers wrote excitedly about Suzanne Engle, the winner of the Miss France national beauty contest, and her photo was often to be seen alongside that of prominent politicians.

Many West Europeans have views of daimio different from those of the various "leaders" in that because they have been "tricked" by the USSR but because Washington is wedded to "cold war". People all over the world realize that the propagandist and peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union advance their interests and seek to preserve peace on earth.

MIN INFORMATION NO. 41/1981

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MILITARISTIC HYSTERIA IN JAPAN

Japan now resembles one vast military proving ground, with iron exercises and in some districts only shooting in others or preparations being made of them, Yuri Yudovin writes in *PRAVDA*.

The Japanese military command and authorities assert, the commentator says, that these exercises are being held exclusively for purposes of "defence". It should be noted, however, that the ones used in these "games" are offensive ones and the soldiers exercise offensive, and not defensive operations, which shows the real character of these exercises. Spokesman for the National Defence Agency say that such exercises will be more often held in the future with the participation of American armed forces stationed on Japanese territory.

Military hysteria in Japan, the commentator says, has especially increased after Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to the United States and his talks with President Reagan. During his talks Suzuki yielded to Pentagon's demands for stepping up in Japan's military build-up and for its greater involvement in Washington's dangerous strategy.

All this, Yudovin writes, is the cause for deep concern and protest among broad sections of the Japanese public which demands an end to the militarization of the country, disbandment of military alliances with the United States, an end to anti-Soviet hysteria and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union in line with the national interests of Japan.

CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

Commenting on the tenth session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea that is to start in Geneva on August 3, NEW TIMES says Washington is continuing to stall the talks concerning the convention on the Law of the Sea. The American Administration's refusal to take an active part in the talks resulted in the conference having been unable to conclude its work on the draft convention in its initial stage.

Statements made by the American delegation's leaders in Congress allow one to expect no essential changes in US policy of the forthcoming Geneva session either. It seems that the American Administration would prefer the Geneva stage of the tenth session to mark time. The Reagan Administration, evidently, does not value the compromises and understandings reached at the conference. It is willing to disregard them, to ignore the interests of other parties, the interests of its allies and even the interests of the United States itself. What is behind the United States' obstructionist policy? Replying to this question, the weekly says a number of companies provisions of the draft convention do not suit some big American companies. These companies seek to seize the deposits of iron-manganese cinnabars, rich in nickel, cobalt, copper and manganese on the sea bottom, circumventing the draft convention in an attempt to secure the interests of such companies. A year ago the American Congress unanimously enacted a law authorizing the Administration to issue licences allowing American companies to survey and exploit resources of the sea bottom proclaimed by the United States a common possession of mankind. Now the United States goes even further and seeks to wreck the entire work of the conference.

Such policy amounts to a complete refusal to cooperate on equal basis and to attempt to talk of a conference "from position of strength", the magazine believes.

OPIUM FOR AMERICA

The Afghan counter-revolutionaries are actively involved in contraband trade in narcotics. All the drugs are sold in the United States, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reports.

As its correspondent was told by Moscovit Miodjen, Afghan regiments intelligence officer, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has ordered that all enemy machinations with drugs should be cut short. He said that contrabandists, often using roundabout mountain trails, lead along caravans of mules loaded with opium and hashish. We intercept these caravans but some of them manage to slip into Pakistan. The trouble is that according to available information residents of American secret services are themselves involved in profitable narco traffic at the bases of bands in Pakistan. CIA agents in Pakistan cooperate with leading dealers of the American mafia. An opium outlet is functioning in the Pakistani border town of Landikotal under their joint secret protection.

Formerly, the newspaper writes, the Ministry of the Interior of Afghanistan received UN subsidies for action against foreign buyers of narcotics. But this aid from the United Nations was reduced to a trickle after the Afghan Revolution under pressure from its opponents overseas.

OF INTEREST

Beware of hitch-hikers

A road sign was recently added those already in the Holland. Appearing on all the main roads leading out of Amsterdam, the sign forbids drivers to give a lift to hitch-hikers. This measure has been taken to protect motorists, for there has been a considerable increase of hitch-hikers on them.

This weird construction, the brainchild of an investor from Davier (USA), is fully entitled to be called "the world's first 'active' sign".

Photo from the "Sunday Times" (London)

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

GAS FLAMES ARE NO LONGER A COMMON SIGHT IN UDMURTIA. CASING-HEAD GAS WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY BURNT IN THE ATMOSPHERE IS NOW COLLECTED AT THE FIELDS AND CHANNELLED VIA PIPELINES TO OIL PREPARATION AND REFINEMENT PLANTS. Here it is used for heating installations separating water from oil.

DZHEIRAN GEIGORSYAN, FROM THE ARMENIAN VILLAGE OF GEGHAKUNK, INVITED 150 OF HIS CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN TO HIS HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY PARTY. Dzheiran has never been seriously ill and even today still looks after his orchard. He has excellent vision for his age as well as a good memory. There are now 6,000 people in Armenia over 90 years of age.

THE OLD ART OF LEATHER-WORKING HAS BEEN REVIVED BY CRAFTSMEN IN LATVIA. The exhibition of objects made from leather, as presented at the Riga, Latvian, book covers, boxes, furniture, wall panels, vases and other colour items made by the Pleskite applied art studio with a hundred-strong membership.

NEW PARK IN TASHKENT

The children's park, laid out in the new residential district of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, has been named "Chitabulak", after the popular character from children's animated cartoons. The deputies of the district Soviet had their weight to the project. It was declared a people's construction site and workers from nearby enterprises were involved. The whole population of the district took part in the planting of trees and flowers and in doing improvement work. In the park there are various attractions, playgrounds, sports facilities and a go-kart racing track.



SCHOOLCHILDREN AS TRAIN DRIVERS

cities: Kiev, Minsk, Gorky, Volgograd and Khar'kov. In 1937, a Minor Railway was opened near Moscow.

Nearly every Palace of Pioneers, House of Culture, and city, village, or factory club in the USSR have amateur societies in which boys or girls can indulge in their favorite hobby whether this be radio, aircraft design, mechanics, diving, topography, sailing, etc. By attending meetings at such clubs and societies, several times a week after school, and working at school workshops or industrial educational enterprises, the teenagers find it easier to decide on their future professions.

The club in Korogada was founded 25 years ago. During the quarter of a century that has elapsed since then, the fundamentals of railway operation have been learnt by thousands of girls and boys, many of whom have become professional railwaymen.

There are similar railways in other Soviet

A SETTLEMENT BY THE OCEAN

A new settlement has been recently built on the Berling Island in the Kanchalka Region. The settlement has two-storey multi-apartment houses, a palace of culture, a hospital and trade centre.

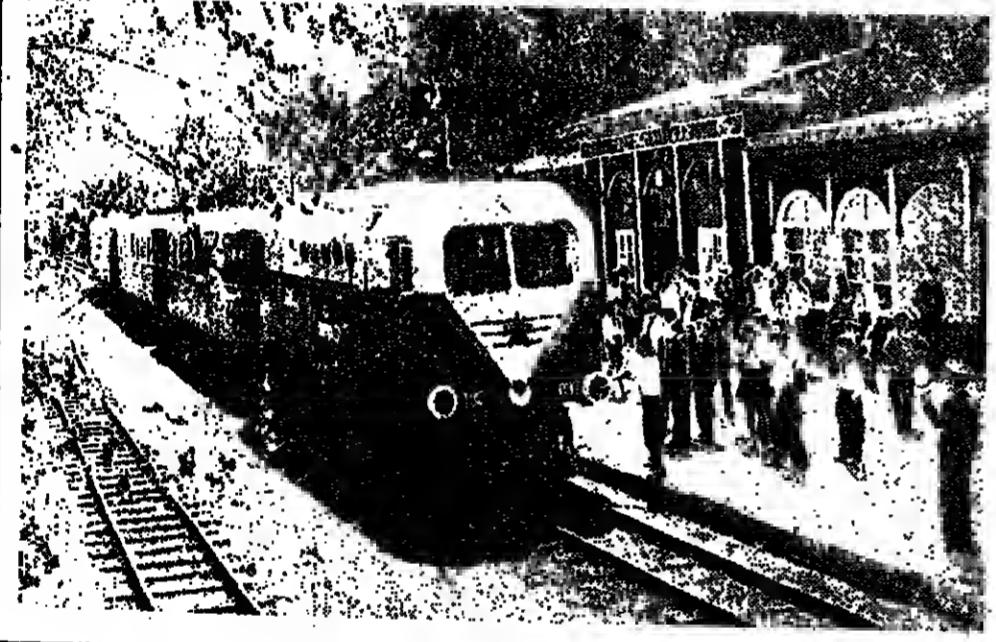
The islanders, of whom there are many aborigines called Ainus, have celebrated house-warming parties in their comfortable apartments provided with oil and coal.

The settlement will be further developed on the basis of construction of modern houses, houses with a garage and living quarters linked together, and those with facilities for breeding domestic animals. As tradition requires, auxiliary facilities and the main house will be linked by a roofed gallery.

The school area will have a hotel for 120 students, a swimming pool, a musical and an art school. A park with entertainment facilities, a pond and sports grounds are also to be built in the future.

The industrial complex of farms for milk, poultry and cattle is placed beyond the settlement limits.

The train pulls in at Komsomolskaya station.



FROM the SOVIET PRESS

POWER ENGINEERING OF TOMORROW IS MADE TODAY

It is time we proceeded from experiments and tests to the introduction into industry of ecologically pure and virtually inexhaustible energy sources, says F. Sazanovskiy, USSR Deputy Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification. An article in the SOTSIALETSICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

There are many areas in this country where the intensity of solar radiation is high. In such places, it is quite reasonable to build solar power stations. Today, we have upgraded the construction of a 5-MW low-temperature solar station in the Crimea. This will produce us much electricity as was generated by the world's first nuclear power station in Obninsk. Today, the nuclear stations here have power ratings reaching into millions of kilowatts.

Heat deriving from the depths of the earth has a big role to play in power generation to the future. Subterranean waters taking heat from rock deep down in the bowels of the earth, assuming its temperatures, bring to the surface large amounts of heat energy. The most promising area in this respect is the Kanchalka Region where the S. V. Pashkevich geothermal station has been in operation for many years. Now that the second phase of this station has gone into operation, its power output will be more than doubled. The Minusinsk geothermal station is to be south of Pamyatovskoye-Kirzhachskiy. Its first stage will have been commissioned by the end of the present five-year plan period of 1981-1985.

Sazanovskiy believes that in the Far North, in the area between the Arctic and the Caspian Seas, and on the coasts of the Baltic Sea and the Pacific, the region could be a promising source of power. In the report of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the development of the USSR's electric power system for 1981-1985, the Krasnoyarsk Gidro station has been using tidal power for 12 years. At present, research work is going on into the possibility of building more powerful stations working from tidal power.

CHESS IS MY WORLD

Chess means competition, writes Grandmaster and world champion Mikail Tal in the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper. At first no one dreams of taking up chess as a career—they just play for fun. But competition is infectious, and some players get infected by the chess microbes. Some get over this disease faster than others; chess holds on important, though not the main, place in their lives. For others the game becomes a chronic affliction, what was initially a pleasant pastime develops into an all-consuming passion.

Chess is my amrite world, Tal emphasises—not a home or a fortress in which I take refuge from the difficulties of life, but a world in which I live an exciting, full life and express myself. There are plans to reconstruct and modernise the ports and airports rapidly, particularly in Siberia, the Far East and the North.

DO WE OVERROMANTICIZE OUR BOOKS FOR CHILDREN?

Once, when I was abroad, writes the playwright and children's writer, Anatoli Alekseev in the TEATR magazine, a Western journalist asked me: "Don't you, Soviet writers, think that you make the young characters in your books too romantic? Don't you think you overemphasize the early years of life? I answered by posing a question myself: Didn't Victor Hugo overromanticize these years when he sent his Gavroche to the barricades? And what about Mark Twain? Wasn't he being idealistic when he told the story of Tom Sawyer whose energy for good and fairness was inexhaustible, even if he was depicted by a boy's bravado? Weren't Leo Tolstoy idealizing the early years of life when he told us with bitterness and amusement about Petya, Raslov's courage?"

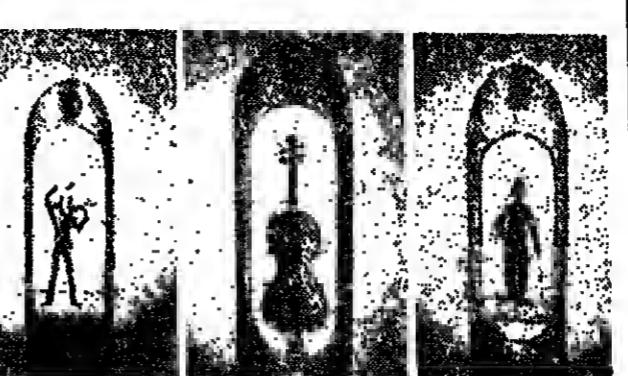
AEROFLOT: PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In the Soviet Union, air routes link more than 3,000 cities, and other populated areas. In some places in Siberia, in the North and in the Far East, the plane and the helicopter are the only means of getting around, writes Boris Bugayev, the USSR Civil Aviation Minister.

Aeroflot is continually acquiring new planes. In 1980, more than seventy per cent of passengers were carried in the new, comfortable and economical IL-82, TU-154, and the TU-134 optimists. The new 550-passenger IL-86 jumbo jet has made its maiden flight and, if regular operation on Aeroflot routes, the jumbo jet will facilitate a steady increase in the num-

HOME NEWS

Objects which defy the imagination



The figure of Lucia violiolista Niccolò Paganini, set in the eye of a needle, made of gold. Paganini's face is 500 times smaller than a grain of sand. A minute violin. © This figure of Charlie Chaplin is made out of a piece of thin sheet metal.

In Yerevan who possessed a rare

musical talent. As it was difficult for her to play a big violin, Eduard Kazaryan made a small one for her. It was then that he had the idea of making the tiny violin with which we began this article. He then proceeded to build within a human strand of hair one tiny string. The dot is normally the lower limit of our visual imagination. But what Kazaryan has done, figuratively speaking, is to import to the eye of a needle many unique instruments for science and medicine. For instance, he makes stamps depicting brain vessels. Through this stamp is now known throughout the world, no one is able to make a replica of it.

Finally it is the physical side of such a task—which doubts us. How, for instance, is it possible to write on a microscopic grain. Kazaryan explains: "I get going with the chisel in between heatbeats so as to ensure a steady movement of the hand."

Many years back long disputes

used to break out outside the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow, where the works of Kazaryan were on display. His name is now known all over the world. Kazaryan is a person of rare

A CITY OF WHITE STONE

JAPANESE PAGODA FOR KIEV

A Japanese garden will introduce an element of Oriental exotic to the Ukrainian capital. It is being built near a picturesquely road named after the city of Kyoto.

The main sight of the recreation zone will be a granite two-metre high pagoda, whose history goes way back a thousand and years. Nikulat kishi, one of the authors of the landscape design, told TASS: This ancient work of monumental architecture was a gift to Kiev from its twin city of Kyoto.

The main sight of the recreation

zone: It is easy to curve and

it has been used to build houses and fortresses in Boudi and Sonki which even today impress one by their beauty.

Moldavian architecture is distin-

guished for its wide use of lime-

stone. This year 1.5 million

tonnes of lime-stone will be

carried in Moldavia to build

kindergarten, schools and to

decorate the interior of buildings.

At layer after layer of lime-

stone darkened with age is re-

moved: the old walls of the

whole town—the original white-

ness begins to reappear. Soon

a Museum of the History of

Kishinev will be opened in the

city and its snow-white walls

will form one of the museum's

exhibits.

USSR IN PICTURES

The first Soviet department for the physiology of newly-born babies has opened at the All-Union Mother and Child Protection Centre in Moscow.

Doctors are now able to ob-

serve the vitality of a baby

child's organism from the first

moments of its birth: The first

minutes, days and weeks of a

baby's life, when it begins to

adapt to a new environment,

can provide a wealth of informa-

tion about all the changes tak-

ing place in its organism.

The main task confronting me-

dical specialists is to study the

physiology of the development

of a healthy child, to work out

ways of preventing disease, and

to provide forecasts of its con-

dition.

OF INTEREST

Cat saves dog

Seeking refuge from an angry

dog, a little cat was out

for a walk, rushed for protec-

tion to a cat. Hisaviour, an ot-

ter, the former itself, assumed a

defensive posture adopted by cats

when they are threatened.

When the cat had

reached the dog, it

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

IGOR KOSTOLEVSKY



Informed by the well-known film director Vladimir Motyl who levitated him to act in his film about the Decembrist uprising in Russia in 1825. The film which is called "The Star of Euchreating Happlines", after a well-known line of Pushkin's poetry, resurrects great figures from Russian history, and earned for itself well-deserved acclaim from cinema-goers. Many people doubted the director's wisdom in putting his trust in a little-known graduate from the State Institute for Theatrical Art (GITIS), whom he had asked to play the part of Ivan Ananikov, a young Decembrist and officer of the household guard. Igor dispelled all such misgivings. Although these were many splendid actors, such as Irina Smirnovskaya and Alexei Balakov playing in the film, Igor's first cameo appearance made an impact. His Anteekov captivated over the critics and most prejudiced of critics. It is the young actor's spiritual force and his ability to convey that attract people towards him. He is also distinguished for his humanity, a quality lacking to many others.

It so happened that it was the cinema rather than the theatre that gave Kostolevsky the opportunity of expressing his individuality. It could even be said that the screen was waiting for him, for the Soviet cinema was crying out for a romantic. It was at this point that Kostolevsky appeared on the screen bringing with him genuine hopes and doubts, and a captivating sincerity.

At the International Film Festival, which recently ended in Moscow, the critical prize went to the Soviet film "Tehran-43", in which Igor Kostolevsky takes the main part. He plays Andrei Borodin, a Soviet intelligence officer, one of those who helped prevent an attempt on the lives of the heads of state attending the Tehran Conference during World War II. Igor, who is 32, is an actor with the Blaykovsky Theatre Company, one of the most popular theatres in Moscow.

They say that an actor's career starts when he meets a director who can bring out his latent abilities. In Kostolevsky's case, this role was per-

AN ODESSA SINGER IN TOULOUSE

Lyudmila Shirlina, from Odessa, USSR, is invited to sing the part of Tatjana in "Eugene Onegin", an opera by Tchikovsky, at the Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse, France.

This invitation is not incidental as in 1977 Lyudmila, a graduate of the Odessa Antonine Nezhikhovna Conservatory, took part in the 23rd international singing competition and won the first prize and the Grand Prize.

During the period since then the young singer has managed to sing parts in such performances as "The Queen of Spades", "Pagliacci", "Aida" and others. Now she added to her repertoire the part of Tatjana from "Eugene Onegin" which she sang with success in Toulouse.

REVIVAL FROM HOLLAND

The Revival Jazz band from the Netherlands stood out at the 1978 International Jazz festival in Dresden, the GDR, as regards its high professional standards and profound knowledge of jazz traditions and culture.

Revival is the name of the group which is now touring this country, emphasizing the traditional approach to jazz, masterfully practised by the band.

LERMONTOV COMMEMORATED

A monument to Lermontov has been unveiled in the town bearing his name. In the Slavgorod Territory, Lermontov, the youngest town in the region, was so determined to commemorate the great Russian poet's exile to the Caucasus. It was in the Caucasus, 100 years ago, that Lermontov died tragically in a duel.

FACTS and EVENTS

Beata Georgieva has put out the novel "My Mother" by Indian Premier Indira Gandhi and translated into Georgian by Maria Asatiani, research associate at the Ideology department at the Institute of Eastern Cultures in Georgia. She is admiringly the best translator of works by Krishan Chander and other Indian writers.

Guest performances. The Soviet circus is a big hit in Sri Lanka performing in the capital's John de Silva Memorial Hall.

The Griego Theatre in Barcelona has premiered "War and Peace" based on Vladimir Mayakovsky's poem of the same name and on other of his works. This is the first play based on Mayakovsky's works in Spain.

Peilivu. M. Palm, soloist of the Estonian Opera and Ballet Theatre, recently sang the lead in the production of Wegener's "The Flying Dutchman" at the opera festivals held in Finland. The Finnish press had much praise for his performance.

DRAWINGS BY PAVEL SHILLINGOVSKY



Works by Pavel Shillingovsky (1881-1942), the founder of the Leningrad school of graphics, and those of his pupils, are now on display at the Exhibition Hall of the USSR Academy of Arts. They come from the collections of the Russian Museum in Leningrad, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow and other national museums.

Pavel Shillingovsky, "In memory of Albert Ritter", "Aldo", "Leningrad".



WHAT'S ON!

August 4-7

THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Lenigradsky Prospekt), 4-Taktaishvili, "Musul" (comic opera), 6-Mozart, "Schauspielkönig".

Moscow Art. Theatre (22 Tsvetnoy Blvd.), Guest performances of the Ivanov Drama Theatre from the Chuvash ASSR. 4-Raspail, "Mosey in Merla", 5-Chebaarov, "Aunt Draski Giver. Her Daughter Away in Marriage", 6-Gorky, "Barbarians", 7-Ivashov, "Nar-epi".

Central Concert Hall (1 Morskoye Embankment), 5, 6, 7-Concerts by the Pogonchikov Gitarov (Singing Guitars) pop group from Leningrad. 7.30 p.m.

FILMS

The Tree of Jasmin (Turkish film).

About the fate of a simple tanned woman whose

Central Salons of the USSR Art Fund (6 Ukrainsky Blvd.). An exhibition of decorative applied art from Cuba. To view are ceramics, objects made from marble and natural fibre and traditional wooden sculpture by Cuban masters. Daily, except

Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kirovskaya.

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (15 Oktyabr St.), "Ethnography and the Art of Oceania".

-an exhibition about the way of life of the peoples of Polynesia and Melanesia. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kurskaya. Trolleybuses B and 10.

Sketches for the sets of "Bindi".

whole life is devoted to the service of other people and the Soviet Motherland. At the 12th International Film Festival in Moscow (1981), Maya Ahmedova won the award for the best female director.

Cinema: "Plamy" (Vosstaniye Sq., Metro Barrikadnaya). The Crossing (Britain).

A film about an episode in the activities of the French Resistance Myriam during World War II.

Cinema: "Zvezdny" (14 Prospekt Verhnedonskogo, Metro Prospekt Verhnedonskogo).

EXHIBITIONS

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CONTACTS AND CONTRACTS

Top League teams of the national championship meet at the Dynamo Stadium and First League teams at the Lokomotiv Stadium.

WATER POLO

Lezin Central Stadium. Swimming Pool (Luzhniki), 4-7—"Druzhba" International tournament. All days 4 p.m.

CIRCUS

Soviet Circus (Prospekt Vosstaniya, 7-A new pantomime "Russia and Lyudmila" (based on Pushkin's fairy tale). Taking part are equestrians, gymnasts, acrobats, jugglers, clowns, tamers of bears, bear tamers, crocodiles with their charges, and trainers of horses, goats, dogs and other animals. Illusionists, a dance-acrobatic ensemble and the Malevolta star turn also form part of the programme. 7 p.m. Metro Universitet.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagayev St.). 5 and 7 - Racing and trotting. Both days 6 p.m.

WEATHER

August 4-7

Moscow, city and region: warm, mild weather, some short spells of rain, and changing wind, 3-5 m.p.h. Night temperature 12-18°C. in the daytime 22-26°C.

During July, the average daily temperature surpassed the long-term on July 21, 29 and 30. On one of July 21, 29 and 30, the temperature reached 30 degrees, and on the whole month exceeded the long-term average by 3.5 degrees.

Soviet diamonds are in great demand in nearly 70 countries throughout the world.

BUSINESS

IT IS POINTLESS TRYING TO REMAKE NATURE

Last year the Sumitomo Corporation was among the Soviet Union's biggest buyers in Japan, said its president Mitsuo Uemura before flying home to Tokyo from Moscow. Uemura said that his company, which is one of the five biggest in Japan, engaged in trade with the Soviet Union to the tune of 500 million dollars. He was in Moscow to extend the 1972 agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the Sumitomo Corporation and the Soviet Union. Uemura said: just experience has proved that trade is trade and economics is economics. In the next few years the situation should get back to normal. Such interference can only have a temporary effect. It is pointless trying to remake

nature, which will inevitably reassess itself.

— What do you think of your new Moscow offices at the International Trade Centre?

— Wonderful premises which any businessman would dream of.

— Presumably you will be taking souvenirs home with you?

— Women are very hard to please, but I hope my wife, daughter, granddaughters and the wives of my sons will like the amber objets I bought for them in Moscow.

Alexander BUTSENIN

FRIENDSHIP PROJECTS IN LAOS



CONTACTS AND CONTRACTS

© An intergovernmental cooperation agreement for 1981-1985 has been signed between the USSR and Vietnam, in Moscow.

© VIO Soyuzpladimpot and Raznoport have signed a deal with a number of Indian firms under which the USSR is to receive, this year, large batches of tea, condiments, dried fruit, knitwear and other products.

© The two Soviet Sudompol and Wartila have signed a contract for the construction of nine hovercraft for carrying cargo in Arctic conditions. The first of these craft is now being built and it is expected that the order will be completed by the spring of 1983. The Soviet-designed hovercraft are to be equipped with Soviet-made engines.

This year Soviet Sudompol and Wartila are to repair Soviet trawlers and fishing empires under a deal amounting to 40 million Finnish markko. This means that the company will be kept in work for the next two years. The yards in Kukko have been engaged in repairing Soviet ships since 1975, but this is the biggest order they have ever received, and Finnish newspapers have been reporting on the deal under such headings as "The biggest order ever". "Ships made overseas employing men", etc.

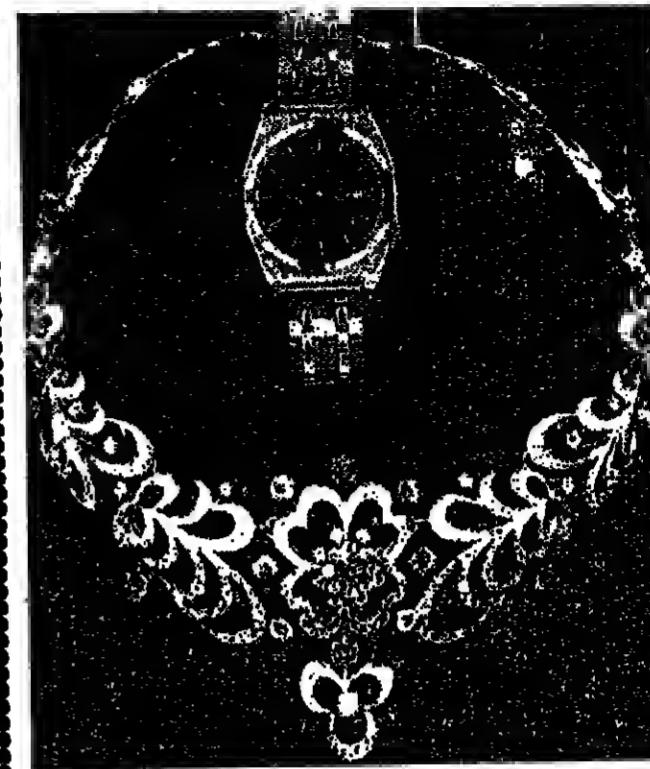
It has also been made known that the Wartila docks in Turku are to repair Soviet trawlers and fishing empires under a deal amounting to 40 million Finnish markko. It should be added that the Rauma-Ruopala Oy Shipyard, in Rauma, has received orders to build five tankers for the Soviet fishing fleet.

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ROUTES OF LIGHTER-CARRIERS

Interfligher, the International shipping organization, which includes the participants of Bulgaria, Hungary, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, is highly successful. They have at their disposal the "Julius Fučík" and "Tito Šimek" LASH ships. The area covered by this type of marine transport is expanding. It is particularly effective in the Far East and the Extreme North.

In the current five-year period (1981-1985), new lighter-carriers are due to be launched in the USSR for cruising in the Arctic.

for conveying goods to thinly populated areas where there are no ports. The huge lighter-carriers from Vladivostok will launch in the open sea one or two lighters at each port and continue its course.

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